System for Mass Entanglement of Pairs of Electrons in Ion Traps Without Need to Either Bruteforce Connection or Wait for Electron Charge Replenishment Cycle

28 July 2022
Simon Edwards
Research Acceleration Initiative

Introduction

The realization that the reason why it takes millions of attempts using primitive early methods of inducing quantum entanglement is due to the need to wait for the charge of the electron bring "copied" to run out (while its spin state remains intact, triggering an influx of neutrino energy that can spawn new whole electrons,) despite being a major advancement, can be taken a step further to enable Entanglement on Demand (EoD.)

Abstract

If we can experimentally confirm that these charge cycles do indeed exist and profoundly impact the behavior of electrons and we furthermore assume that undulations in the proximity of closely collocated proton-electron pairs can have the effect of rapidly depleting the charge of an electron, triggering a cycle. An electron in an ion trap could have a proton fired past it in close proximity to drain its charge, but the problem with this is that doing so tends to rip the electron to be synced with the first electron out of its "egg carton."

Entanglement using light is effective because the spin properties of the first electron are transferred to a photon and ultimately imposed upon a second trapped electron. For this transference of spin properties to "take," the photon imposing that change must happen to interact with both of the electrons to be linked at the instant their charge runs out. Many millions of tries are needed because this is a state that happens so infrequently (perhaps for a tenth of a second once every few minutes) meaning that one could be waiting the better part of an hour waiting for a single successful entanglement event. This is something I explained in great detail a number of months ago and I have reason to believe experiments have confirmed it.

The next step is to create a system that primes the electrons so that only a single light pulse is needed to entangle two electrons on demand.

Since we know that protons in close proximity to an electron (closer than would normally be the case in a normal atom of hydrogen) as well as changes to distance (since thermal changes lead to periods where the proton is closer than it normally would be to an electron. If we could make it so that a proton and an electron could be rapidly and repeatedly brought closer to and farther away from each other in a linear fashion, the charge state would be quickly depleted while leaving only a spin state. This is very similar to an exciton except this particle would have a basically neutral charge and retains its spin. It would also be the first time a spinon was separated from a chargeon save for a single experiment in which the two were separated under ultracold conditions in a special semiconductor. This would actually be an example of

ultrahigh temperature spinon creation.

That said, what if a material could be fabricated that allowed a proton and an electron to share a cavity, not as ordinary hydrogen with an electron orbiting the proton, but rather with the proton and the electron forced toward opposite sides of the cavity? A phononically alternated Coulomb force line bisecting the exact center of the cavities generated by a crystal lattice in a nearby layer could achieve this.)

What starts off as a hydrogen atom is separated into its two basic components as water falling upon the apex of a pitched roof.

This occurs in the presence of the finely focused force line because as the electron tries to cross the hemisphere of the cavity (barely big enough for a hydrogen atom) it is unable to do so. Rather than orbiting the proton, under those conditions, they would repeatedly undergo a mutual cycle of repeatedly drawing nearer and farther from one another. This is the essence of thermal energy. The phononic energy from the force line should be translated, much as torque in a transmission, onto a different axis which acts like sound amplification chamber. Very quickly, the electron is put into a steady, consistently charge-depleted state ideal for supporting the spin property duplication step needed for entanglement.

Conclusion

Since in this system, both electrons to be paired are likely to be "spinon-only electrons" most of the time, the process of mass-entangling electrons for use in secure quantum communication devices is made wholly practical, ushering in a new era in secure communications.